

网络收集：PLSQL常用方法汇总 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/246/2021_2022__E7_BD_91_E7_BB_9C_E6_94_B6_E9_c102_246229.htm 在SQLPLUS下，实现中-英字符集转换

```
alter session set nls_language=AMERICAN.
```

```
alter session set nls_language=SIMPLIFIED CHINESE.
```

主要知识点：一、有关表的操作

- 1) 建表

```
create table test as 0select * from dept. --从已知表复制数据和结构
```

```
create table test as 0select * from dept where 1=2. --从已知表复制结构但不包括数据
```

```
2) 插入数据：insert into test 0select * from dept.
```

二、运算符

算术运算符：- * / 可以在0select语句中使用

```
连接运算符：|| 0select deptno|| dname from dept.
```

比较运算符：> >= = !=

逻辑运算符：not and or

集合运算符：intersect , union , union all , minus

要求：对应集合的列数和数据类型相同

查询中不能包含long 列的标签是第一个集合的标签

使用order by时，必须使用位置序号，不能使用列名

例：集合运算符的使用：intersect , union , union all , minus

```
0select * from emp intersect 0select * from emp where deptno=10
```

```
.0select * from emp minus 0select * from emp where deptno=10
```

```
0select * from emp where deptno=10 union 0select * from emp where deptno in (10,20).
```

```
--不包括重复行 0select * from emp where deptno=10 union all 0select * from emp where deptno in (10,20).
```

```
--包括重复行三，常用 ORACLE 函数sysdate为系统日期 dual为虚表
```

一) 日期函数[重点掌握前四个日期函数]

1,add_months[返回日期加(减)指定月份后(前)的日期]

```
0select sysdate S1,add_months(sysdate,10)
```

S2,add_months(sysdate,5) S3 from dual.2,last_day [返回该月最后一天的日期] 0select last_day(sysdate) from dual.

3,months_between[返回日期之间的月份数]0select sysdate S1, months_between(1-4月-04,sysdate) S2,months_between(1-4月-04,1-2月-04) S3 from dual4,next_day(d,day): 返回下个星期的日期,day为1-7或星期日-星期六,1表示星期日 0select sysdate S1,next_day(sysdate,1) S2,next_day(sysdate,星期日) S3 FROM DUAL 5,round[舍入到最接近的日期](day:舍入到最接近的星期日)0select sysdate S1,round(sysdate) S2 ,round(sysdate,year) YEAR,round(sysdate,month) MONTH ,round(sysdate,day) DAY from dual6,trunc[截断到最接近的日期] 0select sysdate S1,trunc(sysdate) S2,trunc(sysdate,year) YEAR,trunc(sysdate,month) MONTH ,trunc(sysdate,day) DAY from dual7,返回日期列表中最晚日期0select greatest(01-1月-04,04-1月-04,10-2月-04) from dual

二) 字符函数(可用于字面字符或数据库列)1 , 字符串截取0select substr(abcdef,1,3) from dual2,查找子串位置0select instr(abcfdgfdhd,fd) from dual3,字符串连接0select HELLO||hello world from dual.4, 1)去掉字符串中的空格0select ltrim(abc) s1,rtrim(zhang) s2,trim(zhang) s3 from dual2)去掉前导和后缀0select trim(leading 9 from 9998767999) s1,trim(trailing 9 from 9998767999) s2,trim(9 from 9998767999) s3 from dual.5,返回字符串首字母的Ascii值0select ascii(a) from dual6,返回ascii值对应的字母0select chr(97) from dual7,计算字符串长度 0select length(abcdef) from dual8,initcap (首字母变大写) ,lower(变小写),upper(变大写)0select lower(ABC) s1,upper(def) s2, initcap(efg) s3 from dual.

9, Replace 0 select replace(abc,b,xy) from dual. 10, translate 0 select translate(abc,b,xx) from dual. -- x是1位
11, lpad [左填充] rpad [右填充] (用于控制输出格式) 0 select lpad(func,15,=) s1, rpad(func,15,-) s2 from dual. 0 select lpad(dname,14,=) from dept. 12, decode [实现if ..then 逻辑] 0 select deptno, decode(deptno,10,1,20,2,30,3,其他) from dept. 三) 数字函数
1, 取整函数 (ceil 向上取整, floor 向下取整) 0 select ceil(66.6) N1, floor(66.6) N2 from dual. 2, 取幂(power) 和 求平方根(sqrt) 0 select power(3,2) N1, sqrt(9) N2 from dual. 3, 求余 0 select mod(9,5) from dual. 4, 返回固定小数位数 (round: 四舍五入, trunc: 直接截断) 0 select round(66.667,2) N1, trunc(66.667,2) N2 from dual. 5, 返回值的符号 (正数返回为1, 负数为-1) 0 select sign(-32), sign(293) from dual. 100 Test 下载频道开通, 各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com